UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
TURNER, ASHLEY D

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/681,610	BLASZCZAK, MICHAEL A.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ashley D. Turner	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>08 October 2003</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-29</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/08/2003</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-3, 16,17,23,24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Fitzsimons et al. hereinafter Fitzsimons (US 2004/0205452).

As per claim 1, Fitzsimons discloses a method for transforming data comprising:

extracting data from at least one external data source ([0073], Figure 2); storing the

data in a buffer [0048]; establishing a first set of pointers to the data [0070]; passing the

first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first

component to transform the data directly in the buffer [0070]; and loading the data from

the buffer to at least one external data destination [0020].

As per claim 2, Fitzsimons discloses all the limitations of claim 2 which is described

above. Fitzsimons also discloses wherein the data extracted from an external data

source is a table of data comprising at least one row, each said row comprising at least

one column [0076].

As per claim 3, Fitzsimons discloses all the limitations of claim 3 which is described above. Fitzsimons also discloses wherein a memory location corresponding to a start of a specific row is determined as a function of a row reference number and a row width indicative of a memory offset corresponding to said start of specific row [0050].

As per claim 16, Fitzsimons discloses a computer-readable medium bearing computer-readable instructions for: extracting data from at least one external data source ([0073], Figure 2); storing the data in a buffer [0048]; establishing a first set of pointers to the data [0070]; passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer [0070], [0076]; and loading the data from the buffer to at least one external data destination [0020].

As per claim 17, Fitzsimons discloses all the limitations of claim 17 which are described above. Fitzsimons also disclose computer-readable instructions wherein the data extracted from an external data source is a table of data comprising at least one row, each said row comprising at least one column [0076].

As per claim 23, Fitzsimons disclose all the limitations of claim 23 which are described above. Fitzsimons also discloses a system comprising a processor, memory, and instructions for (claim 16): extracting data from at least one external data source ([0073], Figure 2); storing the data in a buffer [0048]; establishing a first set of pointers to the data; passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component

in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer [0070]; and

loading the data from the buffer to at least one external data destination [0020].

As per claim 24, Fitzsimons disclose all the limitations of claim 24 which are described

above. Fitzsimons also discloses comprising computer-readable instructions wherein

the data extracted from an external data source is a table of data comprising at least

one row, each said row comprising at least one column [0076].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4-13, 15,18,19,20,21,22,25,26,27,28,29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as

being unpatentable over Fitzsimons (US 2004/0205452), in view of Carosso et al (US

4,783,760).

As per claim 4, Fitzsimons discloses all the limitations of claim 4 which is described

above. Fitsimons also discloses wherein a memory location corresponding to a start of

a specific column in a specific row is determined as a function of a row reference

number [0076]. Fitzsimons did not disclose a row width plus a column offset indicative

of a memory offset corresponding to said start of said specific column in said specific row. The general concept having a row width plus a column offset indicative of a memory offset corresponding to said start of said specific column in said specific row is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso discloses a row width plus a column offset indicative of a memory offset corresponding to said start of said specific column in said specific row (Col. 30 lines 21-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fitzsimons to include a row width plus a column offset indicative of a memory offset corresponding to said start of said specific column in said specific row in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed document.

As per claim 5, Fitzsimons discloses all the limitations of claim 5 which is described above. Fitzsimons did not disclose wherein the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows. The general concept of having the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso discloses the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows (Col 23 lines 21-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fitzsimons to include the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed document.

As per claim 6, Fitzsimons discloses all the limitations of claim 6 which is described above. Fitzsimons did not discloses wherein the step of establishing first set of pointers

that point to the beginning of the rows comprising the sub-step of determining the beginning of arrow as a function of the row number and the row width. The general concept of establishing first set of pointers that point to the beginning of the rows comprising the sub-step of determining the beginning of arrow as a function of the row number and the row width is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso discloses establishing first set of pointers that point to the beginning of the rows comprising the sub-step of determining the beginning of arrow as a function of the row number and the row width (Col. 30 lines11-30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fitzsimons to include establishing first set of pointers that point to the beginning of the rows comprising the sub-step of determining the beginning of arrow as a function of the row number and the row width in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed document.

As per claim 7, Fitzsimons discloses all the limitations of claim 7 which is described above. Fitzsimons did not disclose wherein after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer. The general concept of wherein after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to subsequent component in order for the subsequent

component to transform the data directly in the buffer is well known in the art as taught

by Carosso. Carosso discloses wherein after the element of passing the first set of

pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to

transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the

buffer to subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform

the data directly in the buffer (Col.18 lines 66-68 and Col. 19 lines 1-20). It would have

been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Fitzsimons to include wherein after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the

data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the

data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to

subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform the data

directly in the buffer in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed

document.

As per claim 8, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 8 which is

described above. Fitzsimons also discloses after the element of storing the data in a

buffer and establishing a first set of pointers to the data, establishing a second set of

pointers to the data and establishing a third set of pointers to the data [0070], [0090],

[0092].

As per claim 9, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 9; which is

described above. Fitzsimons also discloses wherein said method further comprises,

after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the first component [0070],

[0090], [0092].

As per claim 10, Fitzsimons disclose a split method by which the first component splits

the data, said split method, comprising: the first component receiving the first set of

pointers, the second set of pointers, and the third set of pointers [0070], [0090], [0092];

the first component traversing each row via the first set of pointers [0070]; for each row,

first component designating each row as either a first path row or a second path row.

Fitzsimons did not disclose based on a criteria for splitting said data; for each first path

row, assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first row;

for each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at

each such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of

pointers. The general concept of a criteria for splitting said data; for each first path row,

assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first row; for

each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at each

such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of

pointers is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso discloses a criteria for

splitting said data; for each first path row, assigning a pointer from the second set of

pointers to point at each such first row; for each second path row, assigning a pointer

from the third set of pointers to point at each such second path row; and returning the

second set of pointers and the third set of pointers (Col. 30 Fig.9). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fitzsmons

to include a criteria for splitting said data; for each first path row, assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first row; for each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at each such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of pointers in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed document.

As per claim 11, Fitzsimons disclose a method for transforming data comprising: extracting data from a source ([0073], Figure 2), said data comprising a plurality of row [0076]; writing the data to a buffer [0050]; passing the plurality of pointers to a plurality of subsequent transformation object in a path, the first transformation object being the first pass, the second transformation object on the second pass, and so forth[0103] [0104]; enabling the transformation object to transform the data in the buffer[0070], said transformation object directly accessing the data in the buffer via the pointers[0070]; returning to the element of passing the plurality of pointers to a subsequent transformation if there remains any transformations unexecuted in the path[0103]; reading the data from buffer; and loading the data to a destination[0020]. Fitzsimons did not disclose creating a plurality of pointers wherein each pointer uniquely points to a single row of data from among the plurality of rows of data in the buffer. The general concept of creating a plurality of pointers wherein each pointer uniquely points to a single row of data from among the plurality of rows of data in the buffer is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso discloses creating a plurality of pointers wherein

each pointer uniquely points to a single row of data from among the plurality of rows of data in the buffer (Col. 30 lines 7 –25) and (Col. 23 lines 21-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fitzsimons to include creating a plurality of pointers wherein each pointer uniquely points to a single row of data from among the plurality of rows of data in the buffer in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed document.

As per claim 12, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 12, which is described above. Fitzsimons also discloses wherein the act of enabling the transformation object to transform the data in the buffer comprises the modification of a value in a data cell [0076].

As per claim 13, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 13, which is described above. Fitzsimons also discloses wherein the act of enabling the transformation object to transform the data in the buffer comprises the swapping of at least two pointers [0070].

As per claim 15, Fitzsimons and Carosso discloses all the limitations of claim 15 which is described above. Fitzsimons also disclosed wherein the transformation object transforms the data by initializing at least two more arrays to point to select elements of data [0095].

As per claim 18, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 18 which are described above. Fitzsimons did not disclose comprising computer-readable instructions wherein the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows. The general concept of having a computer-readable instructions wherein the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso discloses computer-readable instructions wherein the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows (Col 23 lines 21-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fitzsimons to include the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed document].

As per claim 19, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 19 which are described above. Fitzsimons did not discloses comprising computer-readable instructions for, after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer. The general concept of comprising computer-readable instructions for, after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a subsequent component in order for the

subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso discloses comprising computer-readable instructions for, after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer (Col.18 lines 66-68 and Col. 19 lines 1-20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fitzsimons to include computer-readable instructions for, after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer to subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed document.

As per claim 20, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 20 which are described above. Fitzsimons also discloses comprising computer-readable instructions for, after the element of storing the data in a buffer and establishing a first set of pointers to the data, establishing a second set of pointers to the data and establishing a third set of pointers to the data [0070][0090][0092].

As per claim 21, Fitzismons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 21 which are described above. Fitzsimons also discloses after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the first component, passing the second set of pointers and the third set of pointers to the first component [0070], [0090], [0092].

As per claim 22, Fitzsimons and Carosso discloses all the limitations of claim 22 which are described above. Fitzsimons also discloses comprising computer-readable instructions for a split method by which the first component splits the data, said split method comprising: the first component receiving the first set of pointers, the second set of pointers, and the third set of pointers; the first component traversing each row via the first set of pointers; for each row [0070], [0076], the first component designating each row as either a first path row or a second path row. Fitzsimons did not discloses based on a criteria for splitting said data; for each first path row, assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first path row; for each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at each such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of pointers. The general concept of based on a criteria for splitting said data; for each first path row, assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first path row; for each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at each such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of pointers is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso disclose based on a criteria for

splitting said data; for each first path row, assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first path row; for each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at each such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of pointers (Col. 30 Fig.9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time of the invention to include a criteria for splitting said data; for each first path row, assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first path row; for each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at each such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of pointers in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed document.

As per claim 25, Fitzsimons discloses all the limitations of claim 25 which is described above. Fitzsimons did not disclose comprising computer-readable instructions wherein the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows. The general concept of having the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso discloses the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows (Col 23 lines 21-24). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fitzsimons to include the first set of pointers point to the beginning of the rows in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed document.

As per claim 26, Fitzsimons disclose all the limitations of claim 26 which are described above. Fitzsimons did not discloses comprising computer-readable instructions for, after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer. The general concept of comprising computer-readable instructions for, after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso discloses comprising computer-readable instructions for, after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer (Col.18 lines 66-68 and Col. 19 lines 1-20). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fitzsimons to include computer-readable instructions for, after the element of passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a first component in order for the first component to transform the data directly in the buffer, passing the first set of pointers to the data in the buffer to a subsequent component in

order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer to

subsequent component in order for the subsequent component to transform the data

directly in the buffer in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed

document.

As per claim 27, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 27 which

are described above. Fitzsimons also discloses comprising computer-readable

instructions for, after the element of storing the data in a buffer and establishing a first

set of pointers to the data, establishing a second set of pointers to the data and

establishing a third set of pointers to the data [0070][0090][0092].

As per claim 28, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 28 which

are described above. Fitzsimons also discloses after the element of passing the first set

of pointers to the first component, passing the second set of pointers and the third set of

pointers to the first component [0070], [0090], [0092].

As per claim 29, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 29 which

are described above. Fitzsimons also discloses comprising computer-readable

instructions for a split method by which the first component splits the data, said split

method comprising: the first component receiving the first set of pointers, the second set

of pointers, and the third set of pointers; the first component traversing each row via the

first set of pointers; for each row [0070], [0076], the first component designating each

row as either a first path row or a second path row. Fitzsimons did not discloses based on a criteria for splitting said data; for each first path row, assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first path row; for each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at each such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of pointers. The general concept of based on a criteria for splitting said data; for each first path row, assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first path row; for each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at each such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of pointers is well known in the art as taught by Carosso. Carosso disclose based on a criteria for splitting said data; for each first path row, assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first path row; for each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at each such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of pointers (Col. 30 Fig.9). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in art at the time of the invention to include a criteria for splitting said data; for each first path row, assigning a pointer from the second set of pointers to point at each such first path row; for each second path row, assigning a pointer from the third set of pointers to point at each such second path row; and returning the second set of pointers and the third set of pointers in order for the subsequent component to transform the data directly in the buffer in order to reduce the occurrence of rivers in the text of the printed document.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Fitzsimons

(US 2004/0205452), in view of Carosso et al (US 4,783,760) further in view of Gerard

(US 6,023,704).

As per claim 14, Fitzsimons and Carosso disclose all the limitations of claim 14 which is

described above. Fitzsimons did not disclose wherein the transformation object

transforms the data by sorting the data via swapping at least two pointers. The general

concept of the transformation object transforms the data by sorting the data via

swapping at least two pointers is well known in the art as taught by Gerard. Gerard

discloses the transformation object transforms the data by sorting the data via swapping

at least two pointers (Col. 8 liens 14-26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Fitzsimons to include the

transformation object transforms the data by sorting the data via swapping at least two

pointers in order to provide a less expensive method of copying each item from one

place to other.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

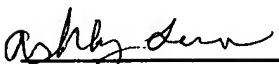examiner should be directed to Ashley d. Turner whose telephone number is 571-270-

1603. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 7:30a.m. -

5:00p.m..

   If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached at 571-272-1915. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-270-2603.

   Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Patent Examiner: Supervisory Patent Examiner

Ashley Turner   _Nathan Flynn_
Ashley Turner   Nathan Flynn

Date: 2/27/08   Date: